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OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1827.

[NO. 162.]

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

INVOCATION

IN AN HOUR OF MELANCHOLY.

Religion! last, best gift of Heaven! thou art my only unfailing friend and comforter. Weary and faint, and agrieved with the unkindness of the world, let me return to thy embrace—let me recline on thy bosom—let me find the heart-healing solace, which it is thine alone to impart. Let me enjoy thy smiles, that my sorrows may be assuaged—that cheerfulness may succeed this sickening languor and wasting melancholy. Oh! ease my heart of its burden—let its wounds be healed—let its joys be restored—thou, who hast "Gilead's balm,"—thou, who canst administer the "Oil and the wine of consolation."

Celestial visitant! thou seekest not the splendid mansion, the proud seats of pomp and grandeur;—thou lovest the lonely cottage of the vale. Thither let me retire with thee—there dwell alone and unmolested—there enjoy contentment with tranquillity, soothed and blessed with thy own unearthly consolations—cheered and supported by thine own precious, unfailing promises, till life shall wane, and the transforming influence of thy own heavenly grace shall fit me for the society and abodes of the blessed above, where thou leadest forth stainless spirits through green valleys and along bright waters in the regions of eternal spring!

Chris. Adv. & Jour.

Nature and Nature's God smile upon the union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by law.—The sphere of our affections is enlarged, and our pleasures take a wider range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with this our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumphant when shared with her—Without her what is man? A roving and restless being—driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes—the mad victim of untamed passions, and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her, he awakens to a new life. He follows a path—wider and nobler than the narrow road to self aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers, and illumined by a clearer light.

PROVIDENCE.—What inextricable confusion must the world have been in, but for the variety which we find to obtain in the faces, the voices, and the hand-writings of men. No security of person or possession, no justice between man and man, no distinction between good and bad, friends and foes, father and child, husband and wife, male and female. All would have been exposed to malice, fraud, forgery, and lust. But now every man's face can distinguish him in the light, his voice in the dark, and his hand-writings can speak for him though absent, and be his witness to all generations. Did this happen by chance, or is it not a manifest, as well as admirable, indication of a divine superintendence.

MISCELLANY.

[FROM THE NATIONAL REVIS.]

THE SHAKERS.

The singular society of people commonly called Shakers, owes its establishment in America, to a female. Ann Lee, the foundress of the discipline of the community, distinguished by the affectionate and reverential title of "Mother," was the daughter of an honest and respectable blacksmith of Manchester, England. The employment of her early years in the busy industry of a manufacturing town, however much it might have contributed to form habits of diligence and frugality, did not afford the opportunity of acquiring even the slender learning limited by reading and writing. An unfortunate matrimonial connexion, whose offspring perished in infancy, probably had an influence in the foundation of the peculiar principles she taught. A mind susceptible of vivid impressions was easily acted on by the fervid eloquence of the enthusiasts who swarmed in Europe during the past century. When the progress of the Reformation had broken the yoke of popery, unmoored the obligation to implicit belief in all the absurd things it pleased the Catholic church to receive as truths, and absolved human conscience from the guardianship of the Romish priesthood, the new born freedom was celebrated by wild extravagances. While the spirit of inquiry, by a natural reaction, received an impulse proportioned to its former restraint, the fervor of religious zeal broke out in extraordinary manifesta-

tions of gratitude for the greater light supposed to be imparted. Fanatics mistook the workings of excited imagination for inspiration; and the dreams of earthly sense for visions from heaven. Acting under strong impressions of supernatural communications and divine revelations, the intenseness of devotion was exhibited in severe exercises and violent bodily convulsions. The corruptions of christianity became scarcely less numerous, than the abuses of reason which led to the great revolution in religion. Among the countless sects of the period, one sprung up during the powerful revivals in Dauphiny which often exhibiting those wonderful agitations of body and mind that first suggested the name of Shakers. It held as principles that the end of the world was near, the second revelation of the Saviour rapidly approaching, the consummation of the prophecies was at hand, and that singing and dancing were admissible in the worship of God. Suffering enough of persecution to give vigor to their society, they held on their exercises until they were driven to England. The singularity of their lives and the eccentricities of their worship brought on them the abuse of the multitude, but they continued their operations, with sufficient increase of numbers to support their existence. Ann Lee became a convert to their doctrines, and from the humble disciple soon took the lead among them, substituting her own views for their tenets, and engraving her own notions on the discipline they had adopted, and ended by the claim, which is regarded by other Christians as monstrous and impious, of being the Spirit of Redemption. If we believe the testimony of her own followers, she exhibited a dignified beauty and glory of countenance above the loveliness of the children of earth. Witnesses of other sects describe her as possessed of simple and easy manners, fair features, and much ingenuity in reasoning. The best evidence of the power she possessed, is found in the fact, that many persons in her native country gathered to the society, and the usual marks of notice, from those incensed with the strange principles, were bestowed in the shape of insults, imprisonment and outrage on person and property. To escape from these evils she emigrated, in 1774, to America, and the first settlement was soon after commenced at Watervliet, near Albany, in the woods of a township then in the wilderness state. The ambition of notoriety and the desire to gain proselytes did not permit her, or her followers, to remain inactive. Their exertions drew down great outrages. It was forgotten that brutal force encourages obstinacy while it fails to convince of error. The sect, which, if permitted to continue unmolested, must soon have expired, without leaving an example of their order to excite curiosity in our times, derived vigor from the opposition it encountered to perpetuate its existence.—Ann Lee died in 1784, leaving a flourishing community to draw support from society, whose great law it disowns, and, by the prohibition of marriage, seeks to extinguish.

There are now, in the United States, more than 4000 Shakers or as they choose to be denominated, members of the "Millennial Church, or United Society of Believers," according to their own computations. In 1780, the society consisted of 10 or 12 persons only; all emigrants from England. Considering the situation of the country, it is remarkable that the anti-population principle should have prevailed most, in the territories where the increase of hands is most needed to extend the empire of cultivation over the waste. The oldest and largest society in the Western States, is at Union, in Ohio, containing about 600 members. Another, in the same State, at Watervliet, consists of 100 persons. In Kentucky, at Pleasant Hill, are between 4 and 500; at South Union, nearly 400. In Indiana, at West Union, near Vincennes, are more than 200.—Persons who have embraced the faith are scattered in various places, too far separated to unite in communities distinct from the world. In the Eastern States, the most considerable settlement is at New Lebanon, in New-York, about 25 miles southeast from Albany, containing, of old and young, male and female, nearly 600. The eldest society at Watervliet, about 7 miles northwest from Albany, has a church of more than 200. In Connecticut, the village in Enfield has a population of 200. Canterbury in New Hampshire, has upwards of 200; and Enfield, in that State, contains 200 more of the persuasion. In Maine, there are two settlements: at Alfred, 200; in New Gloucester, 150 members.

The State of Massachusetts contains four villages: One at Hancock, in the

County of Berkshire, which has a population of 300, situated only three miles distant from New Lebanon. It afforded refuge for those of the denomination who fled from the burthen imposed on their consciences by an act of the Legislature of New York subjecting them to military duty. Another settlement, at Tyringham, 16 miles south from Hancock, has 300 inhabitants. The village at Shirley, in the County of Middlesex, about 7 miles west from Harvard, contains about 150 members.

In the County of Worcester, the Shakers have established themselves at Harvard, in a retired situation, about 30 miles distant from Boston, in a north-west direction. The settlement here, commenced in 1780, under the ministrations of Ann Lee herself, who made it the place of her residence during two years. The society now contains about 200 members, who hold in common a large and valuable tract of land.

The appearance of the village to the eye of the stranger is picturesque and singular. Seated in a retired and solitary spot, cradled among the hills, the mixture of large and spacious dwelling houses painted yellow, with extensive work shops and store houses of deep red color, and the pure white of the house for devotional exercise, present a curious and remarkable view. The application of wind to the motion of machinery, very rare in the interior of a State abounding with streams, forms a prominent object in the landscape. Rich and highly cultivated fields, extensive gardens, flourishing orchards, and green forests are blended in beautiful union. The buildings are principally clustered together on either side of a broad street whose perfect neatness corresponds with the general air of fastidious order and cleanliness. Among them the meeting house stands conspicuous. A recent visit afforded an opportunity of witnessing the remarkable mode of worship adopted by this singular people. On arriving to the village, a shrill sound not unlike the melody of a frightened fowl, gave information that the public services of the sabbath had commenced. On entering by the door assigned to the male part of the congregation, a spectacle of no little novelty was presented. In the centre of a spacious hall, whose floor was smooth and white as polished marble, stood the elders of both sexes arranged in an oval figure. The brethren by twos and the sisters by threes were parading in a kind of procession around them, and with a step intermediate between the measured tread of a march and the livelier movement of a dance. The hands, by a singular gesture, beat time to the music of the hymn, of which the words "singing and dancing" seemed to form a chorus. On arriving to its conclusion the column halted, every individual bent forward with a gesture much like the "bow" of the people of the world, and the hands were not ungracefully clasped before.

After a short pause, the singing recommenced, and the assembly again moved on in its circular course. The movement was performed with a grave decorum which excluded every appearance of ridiculous effect. Much agility was manifested by the young, and the old seemed habitually to fall into the exercise: the female portion of the society, possessed an elasticity of step and grace of motion not often seen in the prouder halls where the votaries of pleasure bound to the merry notes of the viol, amid the fluttering of snowy dresses and the bright glances of sparkling eyes. A military exactness and rigid uniformity prevailed. Every motion was regular as the revolution of machinery. Every foot fell with the cadence of the song and was lifted at its rising. At times, the arms were raised above the head and the hands clasped together with great energy. The labor of this exercise continued about half an hour, when the congregation was formed by a simultaneous movement, the brethren separated from the sisters, on opposite sides of the hall, and facing each other, in lines curving inward, so as to leave a considerable space between the two grand divisions. The singing was resumed in this position, and on its conclusion, benches taken from the walls were placed across the floor and the assembly was seated. After a short interval a speaker advanced into the area between the brethren and sisters, and addressed himself to the people from the world, collected to witness the peculiar worship, and was succeeded, after a short exhortation, by a second. Both enforced, with more zeal than rhetorical grace, the necessity of repentance, of taking up a cross against sin, denouncing the works of Anti-Christ, and forsaking the world to enjoy the pure light and suffer the austerities of

their community, and dwell with affectionate regard on the virtues and the power of the foundress of the sect. A third speaker, after a few remarks to the members of the society, dismissed the assembly. They retired through opposite doors, in little processions to their dwellings.

The commencement of the exercises is by singing, while arranged in the files mentioned before, and is followed by the movement in procession described. About 50 men and 70 females attended. The most exact uniformity in costume prevailed among both. The dress of the latter was white, with a neat cap of becoming plainness and a kerchief thrown triangularly over the shoulders concealing the neck. Many were young: some fair. The labor of the dance on a July morning had rendered the coats of the men unnecessary incumbrances. Each sleeve was encircled by a black string.

The march is said to have been substituted for the less dignified figure which has been formerly seen in other societies. In those the singing commenced, the whole assembly advanced a few paces with a step intermediate between a walk and run: then making the shuffling of the feet correspond to the halting voices of the singers, the file turned about: and on arriving to the first position, again turned: after a shuffle, they again advanced, to return in the same manner.

On contemplating such an assembly, the spectator is irresistibly reminded of the convent and monastery. The same calm expression of religious devotion, associated with the idea of monk, is impressed on many a fine countenance, where the indications of sincerity, intelligence, and subdued passion, seemed unmingled with Jesuitical cunning or hypocrisy. The abstraction from the cares of the world, contempt of its pleasures, and pious contentment, the essential characteristics of the nun, "the bride of heaven," were scattered on many a pale face. Here, as within the gloomy walls reared by the piety or superstition of the catholic, the unhappy and disappointed may find an asylum. The sect of "Believers," rejecting that institution whose links connect the family of man in social intercourse, disavowing the hallowed influences of love on which society is dependant for existence and preservation, regarding the rite of marriage as the forbidden fruit whose enjoyment was the great original sin that drove our first parents from the bowers of paradise, draws its recruits from the community, whose foundation principle it disowns, and whose burdens it refuses to share. Possessed of great wealth in the common stock of property, it allures the miserably to its bosom, and increases its numbers from those who might otherwise free themselves from despair by the strong remedy of suicide, and rush into the grave as a sanctuary. Where fortune has frowned on the efforts of enterprise and industry; where a wife and children have drank of the cup of suffering, an union with this family will secure an ample and luxurious support. When the widow has been left destitute, with little ones crying for food, it is easy to conceive the motives which might bring her to such a society. Where the wife has been the victim of the vices and follies of a profligate husband, it is not difficult to imagine the reasons that would lead her to the peaceful dwellings of this people. External conformity to manners and ceremonies may ripen into conviction of their propriety, and those who came from want, may remain for love. Others, doubtless, are attracted by the belief of the efficacy of austerity and mortification in purifying the heart, or persuasion of the divine mission of Ann Lee. On the whole, it is well that such an Association exists. Its prevalence would subvert society: limited and restrained, as it ever must be, it is made subservient to the designs of social institutions and promotes human happiness.

While the utmost regularity, industry and order prevail in the dwellings of the "Shakers," the most profound quiet is in the streets of their villages. The traveller ever sees the same construction of buildings, with double doors, for the separate accommodation of the two sexes. The same state of improvement is visible on their lands, and equal neatness going through their whole establishments. In passing their towns, the cheerful shouts of "children just let loose from school," are unheard: there are no chubby urchins frolicking on the green or dabbling in the pool, as happy as youth and sunshine can make them: the feeble voice of infancy is not in their dwellings, or its tottering foot-steps around the hearth. All is

clean, in due order, and flourishing; but it is as the maturity of an ancient tree, without fresh shoots to supply its place when its decaying branches shall be strewn on the earth.

No description can convey an adequate idea of the singular appearance and exercises of this society, or of the impression produced by them. The spectator must be perverse indeed, who feels a disposition to indulge in merriment or ridicule, while contemplating an exhibition, though strange, yet conducted with devout solemnity. The parallel between the Millennial and the Catholic church is limited by the austerity of manner and severity of discipline: it does not extend to pomp of worship, or splendor of ceremonial observances. In the lofty cathedral, where painting and sculpture have done their most exquisite work, all that human imagination can invent to exalt the soul of man, or add imposing pomp to the worship of the Creator, is collected. In the chapel of the convent, where art has been profuse of ornament and skill has almost exhausted its devices in decoration, crowds are kneeling before the cross, the emblem of their faith. Sweet toned voices float out through the lattices that conceal the performers from view, like the breathings of spirits purified for heaven. The devotional enthusiasm of the peculiar people we have mentioned, manifests itself in rigid simplicity; and the wooden hall has no other ornament than neatness. Its melody would have been improved, if the imitation of the Hebrew demonstrations of pious gratitude had extended to the introduction of the harp, the dulcimer, and psalter. The contrast, while it is unfavorable to the taste of the people, reflects the higher honor on their conformity to the principles of republican simplicity and on the spirit which sustains itself without ostentation.

Successions and separations from the society are not unfrequent. By the articles of agreement which are subscribed by the members on their admission, the property brought with them and the avails of their labor during their residence, added to the common stock of property, cannot be reclaimed when they go back to the world. Some of the deserters have given most unfavorable accounts of the morality of the "families" as they are called. A large book, well known to the public, presents a disgusting picture of excesses and of vices in the conduct of Ann Lee, and her early followers: Whatever abuses or extravagances existed in the formation and first advance of the Shakers, it would be great want of charity to suppose they now continue. Watched as they are by the world, surrounded by enemies and spies, crimes if they were committed, must be exposed. A recent trial in our own Courts, on an indictment for alleged violation of law, by the confinement of an insane member, resulting in a full acquittal, while it exhibited their government and policy in a favorable point of view, served to show how easily unfounded representations may be made. The uprightness and integrity of this people in their concerns with the world, the sobriety of manners and decorum of conduct; with the quiet that prevails in their villages, are testimonials of their virtues.

A TALE OF HORROR.

The Richmond Enquirer furnishes a report of the trials of the three surviving murderers of the Captain and crew of the brig Crawford, which discloses a degree of hard-hearted, atrocious blood-thirstiness, altogether beyond the conception of ordinary men. The records of the Buccaneers in the West Indies can hardly exhibit any thing so horrible, in respect to the deliberate malignity of the plan, or the fell barbarity of its execution. The Enquirer says, "These pirates are not very tall or very powerful men.—Fops and Couros are well built, and rather stout men, with dark and desperate countenances.—Felix is of a more slender stature; more Italian than Spanish in his looks; and we should never have suspected him of being a murderer. He has a gentlemanly look, and was styled by his companions Don Felix Barbato. He has a brother at the Havana. Of all the prisoners, he was the most agitated by the verdict of the jury."

The prisoners were tried before Judge Marshall at a special term of the Federal Court, at Richmond, (Va.) on four indictments, one for piracy and three for murder; they all plead not guilty. In compliance with their wish, they were tried separately, and consequently the testimony, being the same in each case, was repeated by the witnesses on the three several trials. The testimony of Mr. Dobson, the mate of the Crawford, possesses so thrilling an interest that we copy it entire, although some of the circumstances have been before related.—*Sat. Gas.*

Mr. Dobson testified that the brig Crawford was built at Troy, and registered last at Providence, from which port she sailed about the 6th of April, for Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba.—Captain Henry Brightman, master, him-

self, mate, and Joseph Deiver, Oliver Potter, Asa Bicknell, Nathaniel P. Deane, and Stephen Gibbs (colored cook.) mariners. After discharging their cargo at Matanzas, the Captain told him he expected to have some passengers, who were foreigners. About a week before they sailed, Alexander Tardy came on board and staid all night but returned to shore the next day. But while taking on board their homeward cargo, Tardy remained on board several days. He thinks it was about three days before they sailed, the prisoners Felix and Couro came on board bringing a small iron-bound box, said to contain money. The witness was ordered to put it under the Captain's berth in a locker, which he accordingly did, in the presence of Felix, who seemed satisfied with the disposition of it. From this time till the vessel sailed Felix remained on board, during which time much of the cargo was taken in. In the course of testimony the history of this box seemed to have an important bearing on the trials, and the witness was cross-examined respecting it. He said he never saw or knew any thing of it afterwards; and did not think that it could possibly have been brought from below, put on board the boat, and sent ashore, without Felix or himself knowing it. He had understood from the cook, who was a black man, that it had been removed. And by consent, this heresy was permitted to be related—and the witness said he was told by the cook that Felix had caused the box to be removed to a locker under the cupboard, and afterwards to Felix's own apartment—and that this occurred before they left the bay of Matanzas. Pepe came on board the day before sailing. The passengers being all on board, the vessel was moved out a little from among the other shipping, where she remained until her papers were obtained, and there was no longer any cause of delay. She sailed on the 25th May.

Nothing remarkable occurred until the morning of the 1st of June. They breakfasted about 8 o'clock. Tardy seemed to be somewhat officious on the occasion. He helped the witness to some fried eggs and ham, and a bowl of chocolate. Witness split some of the chocolate. Tardy insisted upon it, and actually replenished the bowl. After breakfast he retired to the state room to get some rest, having been up all night. He soon felt very giddy in the head and sick at the stomach. The captain soon came down, and when he ascertained his situation, invited Tardy, who professed to be a doctor, to come and see him. T. did so; said he was bilious, and proposed an emetic. Mr. Robinson, the supercargo, advised him to have nothing to do with his medicine, and he determined to defer it until the next morning. He came on deck and laid down on a mattress where he remained all day quite sick, and vomiting occasionally. In the evening Robinson told him he had no doubt but that Tardy had given them all poison; and that, for the future they must eat nothing but what was served up by their own cook; that Couro had come on board in the capacity of a servant, and that he must be made to cook for the Spaniards. The witness had no suspicion at that time of being poisoned, as the cook had not told him of Tardy's agency in cooking the breakfast. In the evening about 8 o'clock, he went into the cabin, and found the captain, quite unwell with the asthma and a cough; who invited him to sleep along side of him, and said that Robinson would stay in the same cabin with them. As the weather was warm, and he felt some solicitude about the vessel, he declined, and came on deck, where he lay about 4 hours, or until about 12 o'clock, when Dolliver, one of the seamen, came to the relief of the man at the helm. There was no moon, and the night a clear star-light night. He gave D. orders to apprise him of any change in the weather, and then slept he thinks until between 1 and 2 o'clock, when he was suddenly awoken by a noise, the cause of which he did not understand. He ran forward, and as soon as he got a little beyond the windlass, he saw a man standing with a knife in his hand, by whom he was severely stabbed in the shoulder, (the witnesses' arm was still in a sling.) In a state of great excitement and alarm he ran across the vessel, where he found Potter, a sailor, standing in a reclined position, who said he was stabbed, and asked if he could get no assistance? The witness seized a handspike from the long boat and attempted to get into the main rigging. He found Dolliver and Potter had both ascended before him, and the blood from their wounds was streaming down like rain over him and the rigging. He saw a man about this time leading against the railing, who in a short time fell, as he believed dead. He thought it was the captain and spoke to him, but got no answer; he had since understood it was not the captain. Whilst in this situation Potter fainted, and the witness and Dolliver prevented him from falling. Dolliver then told him that Tardy came to the helm, looked into the binocular and about, but excited no suspicion in his mind; but suddenly cut him very badly in the throat, and took the helm from him. Whilst at the mast head witness heard Robinson and Nathan on board and in the water. He knew them by their voices. They were

in great distress and implored to be permitted to come on board; but the Spaniards said no, no, no. Robinson kept rather off, but Nathan came near the vessel and entreated that a barrel, a plank or an oar might be thrown overboard to him, that he might prolong his existence in that way for a little while, under the desperate hope of succour from some vessel that possibly might pass him. But his intreaties did not in the least move the hearts of the Spaniards. They refused, and even attempted to plunge a harpoon or some such instrument into him, and to strike him with an oar. Finding his supplications so inhumanly received, he sought and remained with Robinson, until they were both exhausted and sunk to rise no more. The witness also heard two bodies thrown overboard. He next heard the Spaniards talking about him; and Tardy soon asked if he was above and was wounded, and told him to come down. He refused to do so, saying if he did they would kill him, and preferred staying where he was and dying with his shipmates. Tardy told him the Spaniards said they would not kill him, and that if he did he would give him his word of honor he should be safe. One of his shipmates begged him for God's sake not to go down to be butchered; he, however, did so, upon Tardy's assurances. After getting on deck, Tardy and the three Spaniards came around him. Tardy questioned him about the box of money; and said that the captain, before they sailed from Matanzas, had sent the money on shore, and that the Spaniards had determined not to come to the U. States and have a suit about it, but to seize upon the vessel and do themselves justice. He agreed that he would assist in navigating the vessel. At his request he was then laid down by them, and Tardy ordered up the medicine chest to dress his wound, but the Spaniards, as he understood them, said no, no, time enough yet. Tardy having ascertained from him who else were aloft, and ordered them to come down, one at a time. After awhile Dolliver came down. Tardy stood at the helm, and the Spaniards went round Dolliver, and after some conversation among them, he saw Couro stab Dolliver; Pepe then ran upon him, and striking him in the breast, he fell overboard. He heard Dolliver call to Potter from the water and tell him not to come down, for if he did, the barbarous wretches would kill him. Some short time after, he heard Potter tumble from the mast-head and fall overboard without a groan.

After day light, Pepe and Couro loaded two muskets, went forward and well up a man (Bicknell) from the fore-castle, who had no shirt on, and seemed to be wounded, having something like a handkerchief tied around his breast. While Bicknell was sitting on the rail, one of them fired a musket at him, and he fell overboard. The other then fired, and the witness thought him hit, for he heard him groan heavily. They then called down the Cook who had hid himself and was until then unperceived in another part of the rigging, ordered him to go to work cooking breakfast, which he promptly obeyed. The witness saw a knife lashed to a staff; two of the Spaniards were without shirts, and besmeared with blood, with their bloody knives sticking in girdles about their waists. There was a bottle of spirits sitting not far from where he was, to which the Spaniards went and drank. Tardy, observing that the witness was almost overpowered by the horrid butchery he had witnessed, and the appalling sight of the bloody-thirsty monsters, then exulting in the success of their more than savage cruelties, attempted to allay his fears by telling him that these Spaniards had been drinking all night and were not yet drunk, and that notwithstanding what had happened, and the appearance of their knives, they would not hurt him; and he (Tardy) pledged himself again to that effect. The Pirates then went to work in destroying all the papers belonging to the vessel, which were thrown into the sea. The leaves of the bibles belonging to some of the men were torn out, and also thrown overboard, as were the sea-clothing of the sailors. During this destruction of these evidences of the character of the vessel, Tardy and the Spaniards kept up a constant huzzaing; exulting and bragging of their exploit.

The vessel was all a gore of blood; her deck masts, spars, sails, &c. The Cook was made to take buckets of water and wash it away; where it could not be gotten off the sails, &c. he was made to paint them over, so as to hide it. Pepe, after one of the other Spaniards had fixed the rope, hauled up the dead body of the Irish passenger from below, which was thrown overboard. The command of the vessel was assumed by Tardy, who knew very little of navigation; the Spaniards knowing nothing about it, not being able even to splice a rope. The services of the witness were therefore necessary to them. From what he had seen of the men, in whose power he was, he was prepared to execute any order they might give him, even if it had been to throw himself into the deep. He, therefore, obeyed them; but with the faintest hope imaginable, of ultimately gaining his freedom or saving his life. During the dreadful scene, the French pas-

senger was near Tardy at the helm, and showed every mark of suffering and sympathy. Tardy told the witness that the Frenchman was a good and intelligent man and would be of some service to them.

Tardy showed the witness a complete set of Spanish papers for the vessel, representing her to belong to the Port of Havana, bound by way of Matanzas to Hamburg in Europe. (These papers were exhibited in Court as part of the evidence, to show that the Piracy was planned and the mode of executing it, arranged, before the prisoners left Matanzas. The genuineness of the papers had no bearing on the case; and we have no means of judging that point, for maritime cases are of rare occurrence in our city.) Tardy told the witness he had paid nine doubloons for them, and if the government knew he had procured them, the officer who gave them to him would lose his place. He explained his intention to the witness, of going to Hamburg, and conversed with him about the course to steer, the condition of the vessel, her stores, &c. Felix appeared to be next in authority, and also said they were going to Hamburg, and intimated to the witness that he should share equally in the proceeds of the cargo in Hamburg with himself and Tardy. But as to the other Spaniards they were to have only a little, as they were inferior sort of men. This the witness was made to understand by signs. They then proceeded to dress his wound, and after the sun became oppressive to him on deck, he was removed into the cabin on reaching which, he fainted. When he revived, he heard a noise, and looking round, observed that Felix was breaking open his chest. He told him where to find the key which was procured, and the chest opened. His sea-clothes were taken out and thrown overboard, some trifling articles of clothing were taken with his pocket-book, and a small sum of money. The money was carried to the state room, and put into a common stock, composed of the money they got hold of. (The pocket-book was found in possession of Felix, when taken by the officers from Old Point, and was in Court.)

The witness here related the conversation between himself and Tardy as to the improbability of getting to Hamburg without mariners, and with the small stock of provisions they had. It resulted in a determination to make to the nearest port in the United States and to take in hands and provisions; and they sailed for St. Marys, which they nearly reached—but owing to contrary winds, they could not make. The wind was favorable to their going to Savannah or Charleston—but Tardy would not consent to go to either port. He had resided at one place and had failed there in business, and was known in both too well to venture to either. They then determined to sail to the Chesapeake, and barely call to the first port for men and provisions. The witness here gave a long account of what occurred after they entered the Capes, and before they arrived at Old Point. They were spoken by four different pilots all of whom Tardy refused. The last, however, attempted to go on board, and Tardy was induced by the witness to permit it, to prevent suspicion, as the name of the vessel had been effaced the day after the murder of the crew. But before the pilot boarded, Tardy gave orders to the Spaniards and witness how to deport themselves, so as to avoid the possibility of discovery. He conjured the witness not to betray him, he had saved the witness' life and he must be true to him. The witness says he quieted his fears, and was clapped on the breast by Tardy, who declared he was just as him, &c. The other details are unimportant. The vessel having been brought to anchor off old Point Comfort, Tardy announced his intention of going on shore, and promised the witness a good mess of eggs and fresh meat, for he had been living on salt provisions long enough. The witness said he had no idea of staying on board himself that night, if by any stratagem, he could get ashore. He had seen one or more bundles of iron tied up, and had previously ascertained from Tardy, that they were in readiness to sink the cook when they killed him. The Spaniards and the cook were sent aloft to reef the sails, and he proposed to Tardy to assist in getting the boat ready, and to bring it along side of him. His proposition was consented to with some reluctance, and he got into the boat to take out the plug to let the water that was in her escape and desired that the French passenger should let the boat down. This they did. As soon as she touched the water instead of bringing her along side, he made for the shore with all his strength. He knew there were no loaded arms on board, and that he was safe. Tardy asked him, as he was going off, if he would betray him, he answered no, and hastened to the shore, where he related the sad story to the officers in command and entreated them to go on board immediately that they might save the lives of the Frenchman and the cook. He had noticed the aversion shown by the Frenchman to the Spaniards from the fatal 1st June, and that he avoided all intercourse with them as much as he could—and the witness felt a deep interest in the preservation of his life.

The testimony of Mr. Gennouhac, in nearly all the main particulars, corresponded with that of Mr. Dobson, but as he understood Spanish, he knew more of the conversations and intentions of the desperadoes. He stated that when the dead body of the passenger was hauled up out of the cabin, they examined it, and remarked that the stab given him was the finest they had ever seen in all their lives, it had so completely severed the heart. The Spaniards, after the butchery was over, asked Tardy why he had not brought them two knives as he had promised—they said all they had were broken, and if any thing should happen, they would have nothing to defend themselves. Tardy promised to buy them the first time he got to land. The clothes of the Spaniards were bloody, and they threw them into the sea, as they did most of the clothes of the crew and passengers. Three or four days afterwards, he heard them say that the mate and cook were only fitting to be killed. Tardy assumed the command, and Felix was to keep the books, and he also had some little knowledge of steering. Tardy showed the witness the false papers obtained in Havana for the vessel, and said they cost him twenty-five doubloons. The reason he gave the witness for saving his life was, that he was his countryman; that he had been a pirate for a great while, and had never injured a Frenchman, and should not commence then. The same pretext was given to this witness as to Dobson, for the massacre, and of the ulterior views of the party. When the judge was about pronouncing sentence upon them, the council for the prisoners presented remonstrances from two of the prisoners, Casares and Barbeito, protesting their innocence of the crimes charged against them, and attributing them to Tardy, and praying that the cause might be delayed. The judge replied that it was his duty to execute the laws, and that they did not permit him to comply with the request made to him; he accordingly pronounced their sentence, and fixed the day of their execution on Friday, the 17th of August.—*Salem Gazette.*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
THE GREEKS AND TURKS.
The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Trieste, May 31:
"A vessel arrived here from Smyrna, in ten days, announces that Reschid Pacha, enraged by the massacre of the Garrison of St. Spiridon, has caused all the Greeks that were in his power to be beheaded. According to letters from Zante, the Greeks that are found along the road where Ibrahim Pacha passes, are obliged to fly into the mountains, to avoid being murdered.—On the 25th of April, upwards of 2000 women and children were massacred. A great number who had gone in the direction of the coast were taken by the enemy's vessels; some succeeded in getting to Zante, from whence they were sent to Calamata."

"It is affirmed that the details given in the German Journals are incorrect; but it is too true that 2500 Greeks have perished. At the last advice, 3000 Greeks under Gen. Church, surrounded the heights of Phaleras. On the 16th May (ten days after the defeat of the Greeks) the Acropolis still held out. It was said that 4000 Greeks had marched towards Asomato, to the north of the Pyrens, in order to attack the Turks in the rear, whilst the other corps should attack them in front. On the 4th, Karaissaki attacked the Turks and perished, together with 800 of his men. On the 6th, the action took place with the troops who had effected a landing, 8000 men, sent by Reschid Pacha, attacked them, and the defeat of the Greeks was horrible: of 22 Foreigners, 18 were killed. Lord Cochrane escaped with difficulty, by swimming to one of his vessels, and Gen. Church, in rallying the Greeks, narrowly escaped capture. This disaster is the more fatal, as the Greeks had, by great exertions, embarked a force of 10,000 men to save Athens; that the expedition was well conducted, and that the Seraskier should have been attacked on both sides at once. It was the Turkish cavalry that threw the Greek ranks into confusion. All the Greek fleet assisted at the disembarkation. A very honorable capitulation having been offered to the Greeks who were shut up in the Acropolis, they replied that if the Pacha wanted their arms, he should come and take them; but that they would only surrender the citadel with their lives. On the 13th, Lord Cochrane was seeking reinforcements among the islands in the Archipelago.

The Paris Constitutionnel has not perfect confidence in the reports of the great defeat of the Greeks.
The following is an extract of a letter from Trieste, dated the 3d of June:
The Acropolis still held out on the 16th of May, after the sanguinary defeat of the Greek army. It was reported at Syria that the Greek Admiral de Rigny and Com. Hamilton had arrived at the Pireus for the purpose of obtaining an honorable capitulation for the brave defenders of the Acropolis, but the Seraskier was not disposed to grant it. No circumstantial details of the unfortunate events which have taken place under the walls of Athens are yet known; it is only ascertained that the first attack of the Greeks against the camp of the Turks promised the most happy result, but the Seraskier, having, during the action, received a reinforcement of 8000 men, the Greeks were compelled to surrender. Alas! it is no longer possible for us to doubt the defeat of the Greeks before Athens; this sad news is confirmed from all quarters.

SPAIN.
Extract of a private letter of the 31st May, from Madrid—"The whole Army of Observation has been assembled at Caceres and in the environs, on the occasion of the King's fête, and a proclamation of the general-in-chief was distributed with a view to revive the courage of the soldiers, but the irregularity of their pay, the bad quality of their rations, and the want of clothing and shoes, speak louder than the General's proclamation. It seems that the non-payment of the principal contractors of the army of observation, has discouraged them to such a pitch, that they will no longer fulfil their contracts, ill as they have been executed. The government seeks for fresh contractors in vain, as no one will undertake its orders. Estramadura and Andalusia are exhausted, and the people so completely drained by the soldiers being quartered on them, that the government has decided upon calling the Army of Observation into the interior of the kingdom, a measure which was not in its power to avoid."

CADIZ, May 25.
Letters received from Gibraltar, today, announce that the Colombian brig El Libre, has returned to the Roads, after a cruise in the waters of Cadiz, where she captured and sent to Colombia, the Spanish ship Andrea, having on board upwards of 200,000 francs.—There are many Colombian cruisers in the Mediterranean, that have done much injury to the Spanish shipping.

P. EDWARD'S ISLAND, July 10.
SICKNESS.—The Fury, from Newfoundland, arrived here yesterday.—Left St. John's on the 27th June. Much alarm was felt there at the prevalence of Measles and Typhus fever, which were making frightful havoc. A private letter says that dozens were dying every day, both young and old. The weather being excessively hot added strength to the contagion. A public meeting of the inhabitants was to take place on the 27th, for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the poor, and affording them medical assistance. Another letter describes the mortality as truly appalling. The contagion was brought to the country by several vessels with Irish passengers, on board of which it was engendered by the filth, and pestilential exhalations arising from the crowded state of their holds. The restrictions for regulating the number of passengers to be taken by each ship being now removed, they seemed to have been crowded on board literally as thick as they could stow, men, women and children, promiscuously. Since their arrival, not a day has passed without witnessing the death of numbers of these wretched beings, of diseases contracted on the passage. One morning thirty were lying dead at once.

BLESSINGS OF SLAVERY.—The murder of slaves and other people of color, in the Southern States, is a matter of shocking frequency. The mails of yesterday morning furnish an instance of this nature. The first was at Tusculooza, (Alabama.) A Mr. McNelly, having lost some property of no great value, the slave of a neighboring planter was charged with the theft. McNelly, in company with his brother, found the negro driving his master's wagon; they seized him, and either did, or were about to chastise him, when the negro stabbed McNelly so that he died in an hour afterwards.—the negro was taken before a Justice of the Peace, who, after serious deliberation, waived his authority, perhaps [as the Tusculooza paper says,] through fear, as the crowd of persons had collected to the number of 70 or 80 near Mr. People's (the Justice's) house. He acted as president of the mob, and put the vote, when it was decided he should be immediately executed by being burnt to death—the sable culprit was led to a tree and tied to it, and a large quantity of pine knots collected and placed around him, and the fatal torch was applied to the pile, even against the remonstrances of several gentlemen who were present, and the miserable being was in a short time burnt to ashes. An inquest was held, and the Sheriff, with a company of twenty men, repaired to the spot where the barbarous deed was committed, to secure those concerned, but the result is not yet known. This is stated to be "the second negro who has been thus put to death in that county."

The second case was in the county of Henrico, (Va.) A coroner's inquest was held on the 15th inst. on the body of a free colored man, named Isaac Reed. The jury were unanimously of opinion, that he came to his death by the hands of William Grace, S. I. Whipple and D. Henderson, who had committed a series of acts of violence upon him on the 16th and 17th instant. "Having carefully examined the body of the deceased, they found thereupon stripes made by the lash of a cowhide, or lash of some kind; and also, that the deceased had a rope tied about his arms, a part of which extended across the throat to the lobe of each ear, leaving a strong impression on the neck, and causing the tongue to extend beyond the teeth, considerably swollen."

Another inquest was held at Richmond, Virginia, on the 23d inst. on the body of a negro boy, 12 or 14 years old, owned by a captain Carter. From the evidence of a man servant, it appeared that he had been ordered by his master to tie up the boy in the smoke house, as a punishment for some offence he had committed—which was performed by placing him on a stool, with a rope tied loosely about his neck, attached to a beam. In the course of the morning the man had occasion to go twice into

the smoke house, where he found the boy dead. Carter thought the confinement long enough, and his sister to go with him off the chair and aid was immediately availing efforts made.

The two Vermont men, who were taken down, for the money says was buried there years ago. They had endeavor to keep out, they are at work—boat in readiness to go as soon as found! smart intelligent men subject. Their expectations.

PIRATES.—By the late arrived yesterday, we learn, that it was reported 8th inst. that a person gang of pirates, had, various, arrived, for the lecting 20 or 25 men him to the Keys, about Eastward of Matanzas, charging a brig's cargo taken by pirates. St. York, bound to Matanzas, flour, &c.

HORRID.—In Alabama charged with stealing no great value, and chastised by the owner drew a knife and stabbed in an hour. Taken to a justice, who took the black, tied him to a tree as ashes. A Sheriff was bringing the offenders to

BROOKVILLE, Earthquake of June 1st.
The Editor of the "The above date, under the above date, previous day (5th inst.) quake was sensibly felt 6 o'clock in the morning, or twenty seconds, it felt the building every thing in them seemed. He states that it was time.

To the above statement, that, at the same time, motions of the earth were but most sensibly on its east fork of the White. In this part of the (lantern), a young man, named on the top of a large so alarmed at the shaking stack, from an expectation of the ground; and the lightning, being present, found the vast and great agitation. A large attachment, the establishment much shaken, the door the same time rattling noise, like very distant served.

MURDER.—A most admitted in Somerset County. The particulars as related. A fellow by the name of Walker, when he was scything, and after inflicting cuts upon his shoulder fatal one, which nearly He died instantly and insured, Burns made his stand a reward of \$2000 prehension.

RAILROAD.—James Th western part of this country to Jail on Thursday last. Hosea Herndon, who was murder, engaged in it, said to be a respectable or, we understand, confessed he was urged to it life.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.
building, three stories between Greenwich and longing to W. Barnes down yesterday afternoon, whilst the work roof, and engaged in apprentices of Mr. Barnes, named Joseph N working in the building Mr. J. Barnes, the owner, had an arm injured; Mr. Earl, a hurt; Mr. Stewart, a Walker, a mason, was

This building was a frame building and a side next to the wall was eight inches on the side opposite, twelve inches. The way, and the whole it tumbled down, leaving stone upon another, and ing. The bricks are mortar does not appear slightest tenacity, crumbling like ashes. The Walker. One of the roof of the frame building by the strength of a man. The bricks, however, in a room in the second was, happily, no person of the sufferers has a cart rumbling about, bringing down such a terror story house.

whole Army assembled at 3, on the oc- and a procla- chief was dis- the cour- irregularly of their clothing and the non- contractors of has discour- b, that they contracts, ill The gov- contractors in te its orders. are exhaus- letely drain- ed on them, ecided upon rration into e, a measure o avoid."

z, May 25. ibrillator, to- ombian brig e Roads, af- adiz, where olombian, the on board -There are in the Medi- much injury

rd, July 10. oundland, John's on the felt there at Typhus fever, avoc. A pri- dyng eve- The weath- rength to the of the inhab- 27th, for the asities of the al assistance. a mortality as was brought iels with Irish it was engen- ntial exhal- state of their egulating the ken by each eemed to have y as thick as and children, rival, not a ing the death eings, of dis- One more-

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erwards— a Justice of us delibera- perhaps [as s.] through us had col- or 80 near house. He ed and put d he should being burnt was led to a ge quantity and placed arch was ap- the remen who ble being an ashes. An ertiff, with e prepared to s deed was concerned, own. This negro who that coun-

he county r's inquest n the body med Isaac mously of death by ce, S. H. who had violence th instant the body thereupon cowlide, o, that the about his ed across ear, leav- the neck, and beyond n."

at Rich- t. on the, years old, From the appeared his master house, fence he performed th a rope tached to e morning vice into-

he smoke house, when the boy intreat- ed to be taken down. When captain Carter thought the boy had been in confinement long enough, he requested his sister to go with him to the door, and beg for his release, and that he would release him, apparently at her solicitation. They went to the door accordingly, but upon opening it found him off the chair and lifeless. Medical aid was immediately called for, and un- availing efforts made to restore life.

Salem Gas.

The two Vermonters continue dig- ing in the dock mud at a wharf in N. Lon- don, for the money which an old woman says was buried there by a Spaniard 60 years ago. They have sunk a curb to endeavor to keep out the water while they are at work—and they keep a boat in readiness to carry off the money as soon as found! They appear to be smart intelligent men on every other subject. Their expenses are considera- ble.

CHARLESTON, July 12.

PIRATES.—By the brig Perseverance, arrived yesterday, from Matanzas, we learn, that it was reported there, on the 5th inst. that a person belonging to a gang of pirates, had, on the night pre- vious, arrived, for the purpose of col- lecting 20 or 25 men, to proceed with him to the Keys, about 40 miles to the Eastward of Matanzas, to assist in dis- charging a brig's cargo, which had been taken by pirates. She was from New York, bound to Matanzas, with provi- sions, flour, &c.

HORRID.—In Alabama, a slave was charged with stealing some clothing of no great value, and was overtaken and chastised by the owner; when the black drew a knife and stabbed him so that he died in an hour. The slave was then taken to a justice, who waived his au- thority and acted as president of a riot, who took the black, according to vote, tied him to a tree and burned him to ashes. A Sheriff was endeavoring to bring the offenders to justice.

BROOKVILLE, (Indiana,) July 10.

Earthquake of July 5, 1827. The Editor of the "Western Emancipator," under the above date, remarks that, on the previous day (5th inst.) the shock of an earth- quake was sensibly felt at Centreville about 6 o'clock in the morning: that it lasted fifteen or twenty seconds—that those who stood in, felt the buildings rock, and that every thing in them seemed to be in motion. He states that it was perfectly calm at the time.

To the above statements we would add, that, at the same time, similar convulsive motions of the earth were felt in this town, but most sensibly on its eastern border, near the east fork of the White-water river.

In this part of the town, at an extensive tannery, a young man who was at that moment on the top of a large stack of bark, was so alarmed at the shaking and rocking of the stack, from an expectation of its falling and injuring him, that he precipitately descended to the ground; and the owner of the estab- lishment, being present, on stepping into the yard, found the yats and ooze in the yats in great agitation. A large brick currying house attached to the establishment, was likewise much shaken. The doors, windows, &c. at the same time rattling. A heavy rumbling noise, like very distant thunder, was also observed.

GREENSBURG, Penn. July 20.

MURDER.—A most awful murder was committed in Somerset county, on Friday last. The particulars as related to us are these:— A fellow by the name of Burns, engaged in mowing grass with a number of other persons, became enraged at his employer, a Mr. Walker, when he made at him with his scythe, and after inflicting several horrible cuts upon his shoulder and arms, gave the fatal one, which nearly cut Walker in two. He died instantly and in the confusion which ensued, Burns made his escape. We understand a reward of \$200 is offered for his apprehension.

BANGOR, July 25.

Fire.—On Friday last the house of Mr. Silas Winchester, in Bangor, was entirely consumed by fire. A great part of the fur- niture and a considerable quantity of provi- sions were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$2000.

RALEIGH, N. C. July 19

MURDER.—James Thorne, who lives in the western part of this county, was committed to Jail on Thursday last, for the murder of Hosea Herndon, who was, at the time of the murder, engaged in his service. Thorne is said to be a respectable farmer. The prison- er, we understand, confesses the murder, and says he was urged to it in defence of his own life.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A new brick building, three stories high, Robinson-st. between Greenwich and Washington-sts. be- longing to W. Barnes, Cabinet maker, fell down yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, whilst the workmen were slating the roof, and engaged in other parts of it. An apprentice of Mr. Barnes, a lad 15 years of age, named Joseph N. Ashbury, who was working in the building, was crushed to death. Mr. J. Barnes, the owner, was injured; Wil- liam Barnes had an arm broken, and his skull injured; Mr. Earl, a carpenter, was badly hurt; Mr. Stewart, a slater, do; William Walker, a mason, was also injured.

This building was erected between a small frame building and a new brick house. On the side next to the wooden building, the wall was eight inches thick, but only four on the side opposite.—In front and rear it was twelve inches. The four inch wall gave way, and the whole structure instantaneously tumbled down, leaving, literally, not one stone upon another, and no two bricks coher- ing. The bricks are perfectly clean, and the mortar does not appear to have possessed the slightest tenacity, crumbling between the fin- gers like ashes. The name of the mason is Walker. One of the chimneys fell on the roof of the frame building, which was saved by the strength of a new brick chimney.—The bricks, however, broke through, and fell in a room in the second story, in which there was, happily, no person at the time. Another of the chimneys has since expired. A cart rumbling along the street is enough to bring down such a rickety apology for a three story house.

Nearly all the National vessels at Toulon were preparing for sea with the greatest expedition. Various rumors were afloat on the subject. The hom- bardment of Algiers—the support of the negotiations of Constantinople, and an attack on St. Domingo, were spoken of as the cause, but nothing positive was known, even to the naval commander himself.

The frigates La Vestale and La Con- stance sailed from Brest on the first July, to rally off Algiers, with the Naval Di- vision under the command of Capt. Col- let.

HAIL STORM.—On Wednesday, the 18th ult. the towns of Standish, Gorham and Buxton, were visited with a hail storm of uncommon violence. The win- dows glass in several houses in the latter towns was much broken. The hail stones, some of which were as large as bullets, and others nearly an inch in length, did considerable damage to corn, cabbages, &c. Sebago Pond is said to have been visited by the storm, with a violence never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitants.—Saco Pal.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1827.

GENERAL JACKSON AND THE ADMIN- ISTRATION.—Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly, has furnished a fruitful topic for newspaper speculation.—His friends appear to be in great distress on account of it. The letter was presented to the public a little too soon: the whole scheme in contemplation had not been matured. It is now said the letter was not intend- ed for publication; but it is very evi- dent, that Mr. Beverly was authorized to publish the letter, or not publish it, as the case might be. He sent the letter to Mr. Zane for examination, be- cause he understood that Mr. Clay was about to call upon him, and if any thing could have been drawn out of Mr. Clay that could be made to bear against the Administration, there can be no ques- tion but the whole would have been laid before the public. The Gen. boasts in this letter, as he has in some others, that "he has no concealment, nor any dread arising from what he may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to," which is unquestionably an author- ity to publish the letter, in case his friends should think it advisable. In fact, it would seem that one object which Mr. Beverly had in procuring the letter, was, to vindicate his own character from the charge of making false state- ments, in his Mr. Beverly's famous letter which had been previously pub- lished. But the Gen. is now really placed in an awkward and perilous situation. He has gone so far, that he cannot back out, without attaching to his own char- acter, infamy and disgrace. He must now pursue Mr. Clay and the Adminis- tration, until they are convicted and found guilty of the outrageous intrigue and corruption with which they are charged, or honorably acquitted at the bar of the public.

It is not incumbent on Mr. Clay to ask for a Court of inquiry, or to seek an in- vestigation in the House of Representa- tives, as some of General Jackson's friends would insinuate. Can any thing more be justly required of him, than to defend himself and to meet the charges in the same way that General Jackson has seen fit to make them? Is guilt to be presumed without proof? Surely in this enlightened age we may expect better things.

The General's highly respectable in- formant, (whose name has not been given to the world,) has been written to, by his friend the Editor of the Wash- ington Telegraph. In reply, he says, "he has a very distinct recollection of the only conversation he ever held with General Jackson concerning the last Presidential election, prior to its termi- nation and when compelled to disclose it, he need not say that he will speak the truth." Does not this look as if that "Member of Congress of high respect- ability" intends to leave the General in the lurch, until one of the parties shall be arraigned before a legal tribunal? The close of his reply is full of meaning. He seems to have fearful apprehensions as to the consequences which may result from the Harrisburg Convention, and says, "that he hopes nothing may occur to mar his (Gen. Jackson's) prospects here, as a doubt about the vote of this State, might have a serious effect upon him throughout the Union."—There is great reason to believe, that General Jackson is growing unpopular in the State of Pennsylvania; at the last election there was his strong hold. If he loses the vote of that State, his pros- pects for the Presidency must surely be desperate, and it is not wonderful that present appearances, should make "trouble in the enemies' Camp."

Since the above was written we have received the speech of Mr. Clay, in the presence of his former friends and con- stituents, at the Lexington Dinner. He goes fully into the charges of General Jackson, and places the "Military Chief- tain" in a situation, which will require a Council of war, at least, to relieve him. As a document tending to clear up this affair we shall give it place next week.

The account of the trial of three pi- rates which we publish in this day's pa-

per, brings to light one of the most barbarous acts of which desperadoes are capable of committing. Since the trial, they have confessed their guilt and say that they deserved death before this, for other acts of piracy and murder which they have committed.

We learn that the Hon. James C. Churchill and Josiah Dunn, Jr. the former Senators in Cumberland District, declined a nomination at the recent con- vention holden at Gray.

STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. ENOCH LINCOLN.

Sensors for York County.

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION TICKET.

(Three to be chosen.)

HON. GEORGE SCAMMON, of Saco.

DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq. of Alfred.

DR. CALEB EMERY, of Eliot.

ANOTHER.

HON. GEORGE SCAMMON, of Saco.

DR. CALEB EMERY, of Eliot.

GAMALIEL E. SMITH, Esq. Newfield.

OPPOSITION TICKET.

HON. MARK DENNETT, of Kittery.

HON. MOSES SWEAT, of Parsonfield.

HON. ISAAC EMERY, of Biddeford.

*In favor of Gen. Jackson.

For Lincoln County.

(Four to be chosen.)

EDWIN SMITH,

JOEL MILLER,

EDWARD KAVANAGH,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

For the County of Oxford.

(Two to be chosen.)

REUEL WASHBURN,

JOHN GROVER.

Cumberland County Convention.

At a Convention of the Democratic Re- publicans of the County of Cumberland, holden at Brown's Tavern, in Gray, on the first instant, JAMES IRISH was appointed Chairman, and THOMAS TODD, Secretary.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomi- nation, made by the members of the last Le- gislature, of the

HON. ENOCH LINCOLN,

for Governor of the State of Maine and that we will use all fair and honorable means to effect his re-election.

Resolved, That we proceed to ballot for three candidates to represent this County in the Senate of this State the ensuing political year.

First ballot, whole number of votes, 42— all of which were for the Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick.

Second ballot, whole number of votes, 42— all of which were for JOHN L. MCGUIER, Esq. of Portland.

Third ballot, whole number of votes, 37— Dr. BENJ. H. MACE, of New-Gloucester, had 31; Col. William Dunn, of Poland, 6.

Whereupon

Resolved Unanimously, That we recom- mend

HON. ROBERT P. DUNLAP,

JOHN L. MCGUIER, Esq. &

DR. BENJAMIN H. MACE,

to the suffrages of the Electors of Cumber- land County, and that we will use all fair and proper means to secure their election.

Resolved, To recommend the Hon. MARK HARRIS, as a candidate for County Treasur- er.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Con- vention be signed by the Chairman and Sec- retary, and published in the Eastern Argus, with a list of the names of the Delegates an- nexed.

JAMES IRISH, Chairman.

THOMAS TODD, Secretary.

[From the Richmond Compiler of July 24th.]

Inquisition taken at the house of Wm. Grace, in the County of Henrico, on the 18th July, 1827, before Jesse Keese, Coroner for said county.—Upon view- ing the body of the deceased, Isaac Reed, a free man of colour, and upon the oaths of a jury, summoned to inquire in what manner the said Isaac Reed came to his death: state, after having carefully ex- amined the body of the deceased, and finding thereupon stripes made by the lash of a cowhide, or lash of some kind; and also, that the deceased having a rope tied about his arms, a part of which extended across the throat to the lobe of each ear, leaving a strong impression on the neck, and causing the tongue to extend beyond the teeth, and consider- ably swollen; and also, that they have examined several witnesses, whose tes- timony goes to prove that William Grace, Samuel H. Whipple and David Henderson, of the said county, committed the above recited acts of violence on the 16th and 17th instant, at the house of the said William Grace.—The Jurors were unanimously of opinion, that the deceased came to his death by the hands of the said Wm. Grace, S. H. Whipple and D. Henderson, and not otherwise."

We understand that the above named persons have been committed to Jail, and their cases will be laid before a called Court on Tuesday next.

An inquest was held in this city yes- terday over the body of a negro boy named Charles, about 12 or fourteen years old, the property of Capt. Carter. The verdict of the Jury is in these words: That the said Charles came to his death in the following manner.—"He was put into the smoke house in the yard of the lot by order of his master, placed upon a chair, and a rope tied loose about his neck for the purpose of alarming him, and deterring him from the commission of some act disagree- able to his master; and that the boy was found off the chair, and that the rope not being long enough to allow his feet to reach the floor, he strangled to death. The Jury say this happened about 11

o'clock this day; and that he came to his death in this way and not otherwise."

We understand from the Coroner, that a man servant belonging to Capt. Carter, was examined, and stated, that his master ordered him in the morning to take the boy and tie him in the smoke house, that he did so; making him stand on a chair without a back; that he put the rope around his neck loosely, and tied it to a beam above; that in the course of the morning he had occasion to go into the smoke house twice, and found him still on the chair. He begged to be released.

We understand that his master adop- ted this mode of punishing him for some offence, and that after he thought the boy had been in confinement long enough, he requested his sister to go with him to the door and beg for his re- lease, and that he would release him, ap- parently at her solicitation. They went to the door accordingly; but upon open- ing it, found him off the chair and life- less. Medical aid was immediately cal- led for, and unavailing efforts made to restore life.

The Jury are said to be of opinion, that Capt. Carter intended no injury to the boy. The event excites considera- ble interest, and we state the circum- stances as we have received them.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—The Philadel- phia U. S. Gazette contains a notice of the proceedings of the Convention on the 30th and 31st ult. In consequence of a masonic celebration in which the Delegates partici- pated the meeting was not organized until 3 o'clock, P. M. when they assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives—from Connecticut 7 Members, Delaware 4, Ken- tucky 4, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 7, Maine (not arrived,) New-York 21, New-Hampshire 5, New-Jersey 8, Ohio 7, Pennsylvania 15, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 5, Virginia 2. Hon. Joseph Ritner of Pennsylvania, was then, on motion of Mr. Cary, elected Presi- dent of the Convention, and Jesse Bull, Esq. of New-York, and Tillghman, Esq. of Mar- yland, were chosen Vice Presidents. Edward Fisher, Esq. of Philadelphia, and Wm. Halstead, Jr. Esq. of New-Jersey, were appointed Secretaries.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Georgia, Capt. Smith, and James Cropper, Capt. Gram- ham, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, and the John Adams from London, by which vessels we have papers to the 16th, though nothing additional of inter- est has been received since the late Havre arrival. The details of the Greek disaster at Athens, have not been published, and no intelligence has been received relative to the surrender of Acropolis. The Liverpool Advertiser of 16th, gives a different version of the affair, by stating, "that the news from Greece brightens since the repulse of the Turks before Athens." We have no doubt, that the disastrous result of the attack on the Acropolis, will stir up some of the Continental powers in favor of the Greeks. They cannot be aban- doned, and it may, heretofore, have been policy, to allow them to fight out their independence with the Turks alone, but whenever it shall appear certain, that the Turks must conquer and repossess themselves of the entire terri- tory and reduce the Greeks again to bondage, some positive succor will ap- pear, if not from Russia, then by the combined influence of several of the Austrian powers.—Noah.

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resi- dent proprietors and owners of the fol- lowing Lots of Land in the town of Sweden, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed, in the bills committed to me the subscriber, to collect for the year A. D. 1826, as follows, viz:—

State, County, and Town Tax.	No. Lots.	No. Acres.	Value.	Total Tax.
Owners unknown	126	3	100	\$ 45
	102	2	100	60
	34	2	30	12
	9	2	100	53
	16	5	100	30
	7	5	100	90
	23	2	100	120
	9	5	100	30
Gore adjoining Lovell & Fryeburg.	108	3	100	75
Town Tax in addition A. D. 1826.			50	30
	126	3	100	19
	102	2	100	25
	34	2	30	5
	9	2	100	22
	16	5	100	13
	7	5	100	38
	23	2	100	50
	9	5	100	13
	108	3	100	32
Gore adjoining Lovell.	78	2	60	13
Land belonging to John Wood.			180	23
	43	2	100	30
	48	2	100	90
	77	2	100	30
	17	5	100	30
	22	5	100	15
	133	2	100	45
	134	2	100	45
	85	3	100	30
	86	3	100	45
	101	3	50	22
96 & 107	3	40	116	35
	10	5	100	30
	15	5	100	45
	13	5	100	30
	21	5	100	45
	19	5	100	15
	34	5	100	30
	33	5	100	45
	18	5	100	45
	23	5	100	45
Town Tax, addition 1826, John Wood's land.				
	43	2	100	13
	48	2	100	38
	77	2	100	13
	17	5	100	13
	22	5	100	6
	133	2	100	19
	134	2	100	19
	85	3	100	13
	86	3	100	19
	101	3	50	9
96 & 107	3	40	116	15
	10	5	100	13
	15	5	100	19
	13	5	100	13
	21	5	100	19
	19	5	100	6
	23	5	100	19
	34	5	100	13
	32	5	100	19
	18	5	100	19
	11	3	100	50

